

The Latter-day Saints

MILLENNIAL STAR.

HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAIETH
UNTO THE CHURCHES.—Rev. R. J. F.

No. 45.—Vol. XVI. Saturday, November 11, 1854. Price One Penny.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE SWISS AND ITALIAN MISSIONS

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, HELD AT COUR DE RIVE,
42, GENEVA, OCTOBER 1, 2, 3, 1854.

President I. D. Richards.

Dear Brother.—I take pleasure in informing you that we held our Council as was anticipated, the minutes of which are herewith transmitted; also the statistical report, which I hope will be satisfactory to you. Should anything, however, have escaped my attention, if you will have the kindness to let me know, I will take pleasure in forwarding the same.

In relation to Elder Stanhouse, and the wise and discreet manner in which he has introduced the Gospel into the missions, eulogy on my part would be useless; suffice it to say, that my feelings and sentiments are fully expressed in the Council minutes.

Perhaps a continuation of my narrative from my letter of the 23rd of August would not be altogether uninteresting.

I left Geneva, in company with Elder Stanhouse, on the 20th of August, to visit the Baschet. We went as far as Lans, a distance of thirty-three miles, where there are a few Saints.

On the 31st we went to Nanchetel, forty-two miles thence, to the village of Bland, six miles further, where is also a small Branch. In Geneva and the foregoing places, the French language is mostly spoken, intended to avail of it.

September 31st, we returned to Nanchetel. Here we separated, to visit different portions of the German cantons,

Cours de Rive, 42, Geneva, Oct. 9, 1854.

Elders Stanhouse and Savage went to Berne, myself to Zurich, ninety miles.

I arrived at Zurich about six o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, after riding in the "diligence" all night, and the previous afternoon, without being able to speak to any one. I found Elder George Mayes, and the Saints in Zurich in good health and spirits.

On the 10th a Branch was organized at Waining, six miles from Zurich.

During my stay at Zurich, I was favoured with two communications from you via Geneva. The Cholera has visited Switzerland this season, it is said for the first time. There were a few cases in Zurich while I was there.

On the 16th I returned to Geneva, and on the 17th Elder Sberis arrived from Thun, and on the 18th Elder Stanhouse and the Council join me in very kind love to you and brother Spencer.

Yours in the New and Everlasting Covenant.

DANIEL TYLER.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL.

Oct. 1, 10 A.M.

Present—Two High Priests, two Elders, and five High Priests.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder TYLER.

Moved, by Elder TYLER, that Elder Stenhouse preside over the Council. Carried.

Elder Charles R. Savage was chosen Clerk; and Elder Samuel Francis, Reporter.

Elder STENHOUSE—Beloved brethren, we are met together on a very important occasion. To discharge our duties acceptably in the sight of our heavenly Father, we must obtain His Holy Spirit. We are not here to consume time, but to do business for the spread of the work in these missions. We shall do well to seek earnestly the Holy Ghost, to enlighten our minds upon every remark that may be made under its influence, or which experience may have already shown us to be worthy of our attentions. I make these observations not for formality's sake, but because I feel that we have much to say which may be of great profit to all, and especially to those brethren who will be this day appointed to various fields of labour.

When I look back upon the circumstances attending the introduction of the principles of salvation in these nations, and consider our own weakness, and now look upon the work which has been accomplished, I feel profoundly grateful to the Lord for His goodness. All things have gone along right, and to Him be ascribed all the praise, honour, and glory.

Brethren, be not discouraged by difficulties. Let not doubts and fears weigh upon your minds. In spite of every opposition, the work of the Lord will be accomplished. I have heard good things prophesied, and have seen dark days follow; but by humility and perseverance, what was promised has been verified. I say this that you may not be disheartened if the promise or suggestions of the Holy Spirit may not meet with an immediate fulfilment. In looking upon the past and the present, I feel satisfied that even more than our most sanguine expectations have been realized.

Elder STENHOUSE then gave a detailed account of the financial affairs, missionary funds, books, &c., transferred his books to Elder Tyler, and said—Brethren, you have not all received the same amount from me, but I have endeavoured to give to every man according to his wants. It

is for you now to manifest your approval or disapproval of this part of my administration. [All cried—"We approve."]

The position of the work in the cantons of Genève, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Basle, Zurich, and Berne was represented by Elders GEORGE D. KEATON, CHARLES R. SAVAGE, GEORGE MAYER, and JACOB F. SECRIST.

Elder STENHOUSE—Brethren, it was thought prudent for me to preside over the Council, but now that I have rendered an account of my stewardship, and received your representations, I feel that the moment has come for me to retire from the Presidency of these missions. I therefore propose, that Elder Daniel Tyler's appointment to the Presidency of the Swiss and Italian missions, be officially acknowledged by, and that he now preside over, this Council.

Seconded by Elder CHISLETT, and carried unanimously.

Elder TYLER—It is a source of joy to me to meet with my brethren in the capacity of a Council, especially as I am honoured with the appointment to succeed such a wise and good man as Elder Stenhouse.

It will not be out of order for me here to express my feelings respecting the course Elder Stenhouse has pursued in the establishment of the work in these missions. So far as I am capable of judging, from the short time I have been here, I give it as my opinion, that all has been done that could have been done under the circumstances. A superficial observer might think the work small, but when we consider that but little more than four years ago Elder Stenhouse entered these missions, without a knowledge of the languages of the people, or even a single tract to put into their hands, and that now several works have been published in the French and German languages, and that the Gospel has been introduced into so many cantons under his direction, we see ample proofs of the wisdom of his course, and of the blessing of God upon his labours.

I pray God to bless him in retiring from his present field of labour, and give him, his worthy companion, and his little ones, a safe and speedy passage to the Valleys of Ephraim.

Elder TYLER then moved, that a testimonial be given to Elder Stenhouse, expressive of our high estimation of his labours.

bours in these missions, to be written on parchment, in the English, French, and German languages—a copy to be entered in the record of the missions; also, that we use our best endeavours to assist him in his emigration.

The motions were seconded and carried unanimously.

Elder STENHOUSE—Dear brethren, it is customary for those honoured with an expression of confidence, to make a speech in return. I will simply say, that I have done no more than my duty, and the work accomplished is as much to the honour of my fellow-labourers as of myself. It is nevertheless agreeable to me to hear these expressions of confidence and kindness towards myself and family, and for these I thank you.

Though we are this day few in number, and far from the body of the Church, I feel impressed with the importance of all we say and do. Our propositions will be seen and felt in after days. I have realized, in these missions, that every man will be judged by his works—they will speak for or against him. It is a foreign mission that teaches us our weakness and littleness. Brethren, if you have not learned the weakness and littleness of man, you soon will learn it here, but God will be with you, and bless you abundantly, as He has done your humble servant. I have profited much by the experience and instruction of President Lorenzo Snow. Should I be able in turn to benefit you, I shall be happy to do so.

Elder STENHOUSE then gave many good and valuable instructions.

Elder TYLER thanked Elder Stenhouse for his expressions of kindness and confidence towards him, and the brethren for their expressions of satisfaction in receiving him as their future President, and he hoped to pursue a course worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

He then congratulated the brethren on the unanimity and good feeling existing among them, and exhorted them never to allow any contrary influence to enter their hearts. He advised those who were ignorant of the languages, not to be discouraged on that account, as the knowledge they would acquire of the laws, manners, and customs of the people, during their studies, would be of great service to them when they should enter more fully into their labours.

Benediction by Elder STENHOUSE.

Half-past Two, p. m.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder Stenhouse.

Elder TYLER—Beloved brethren, I am happy to meet you again, but I do not feel to occupy much time at present. I will give way, and shall take pleasure in hearing you speak of your fields of labour, and your feelings towards Elder Stenhouse.

Elder KEATON—Our prospects in Genève are good. We have many friends. I believe many will join the Church. I know Elder Stenhouse to be a man of God.

Elder SAVAGE—In the cantons of Vaud and Neuchâtel, we have many difficulties to cope with, but our prospects are good. I hope to baptize soon. With regard to brother Stenhouse, I have ever found him a brother and a friend, and I pray that he may reap the reward of his arduous labours.

Elder MAYER—I baptized 14 individuals in Basle, but through false brethren, and opposition, the Saints have been scattered. Elder Stenhouse sent me to Zurich, where I have been instrumental in raising a Branch of as good Saints as I have ever seen. I believe the work will spread through the country like a flame that cannot be extinguished. I know Elder Stenhouse to be a good man. I have found him a friend in times of trouble.

Elder SECRIST—I am glad to meet with the brethren in Council. I have received good instructions here. I got along very well in Thun, and began to baptize, when I came to Genève. I love brother Stenhouse, and know him to be a man of God. He has been a solace to me in times of difficulty. My prayers shall be in his behalf. I am glad to receive such a good man as Elder Tyler for his successor.

Elder KEATON—There are three Branches in Italy. In the valleys where the Saints are, prospects are good. The Saints are good and faithful—the most obedient I have ever seen. They are very poor. We have been unsuccessful in endeavouring to introduce the Gospel into the towns on the plains.

Elder CHISLETT—I have no one to represent but myself. In doing that, I can say I feel well. I can testify to what Elder Savage has said about his field, having spent a few weeks with him. During my short acquaintance with Elder Stenhouse, I have found him to be a good

man. I pray God to bless him abundantly.

ELDER BUDGE—I feel thankful for the good influence we enjoy this day, and for the wise counsels we have received. I labour under the same disadvantages as some of my brethren—ignorance of the language. I am determined to do all I can for the work. I have known Elder Stenhouse a long time, and am happy to say I know him to be a good man. I am glad to labour under Elder Tyler.

Elder FRANCIS—I do not feel far from home, as I am with so many of my English brethren. My determination is to do the best in my power for the work. The little time I have spent with Elder Stenhouse has been a time of pleasure. I believe him to be a servant of God. I also feel well towards Elder Tyler.

Elder TYLER congratulated himself on being favoured with such good and faithful men to aid him in the great work of God in these lands. He gave some good counsel and instruction.

Elder STENHOUSE—While the brethren were speaking of the difficulties before them on account of their ignorance of the language, it was with difficulty I could retain my place, I was so full of good feelings towards them, and disposed to say so many encouraging things, but Elder Tyler has relieved me of "the burden of the word of the Lord."

I have looked upon the appointment of Elder Tyler with pleasure, and have much confidence in the future well-being of the work in these missions under his watch-care. Every day's experience together proves that the spirit of his mission is upon him, and I have the fullest assurance that what he may lack of personal experience, and knowledge of languages, will be amply supplied by the riches of the Holy Ghost. Brethren, you have to sustain Elder Tyler in all things he may set his hands to accomplish. I have every confidence in you all, and should the Lord in His designs return me to the Continent of Europe, I shall find that a good and glorious work will have been accomplished.

The following appointments were made by Elder TYLER—Elder Keaton to preside over the Neuchâtel Conference, Elder Chislett to preside over the Genève Conference, Elder Francis to preside over the Italian Conference, Elder Budge and Priest Collier to labour under the direc-

tion of Elder Mayer in the Zurich Conference.

Resolutions to sustain the Authorities of the Missions, the General Authorities of the Church, &c., were moved and carried unanimously.

Benediction by Elder TYLER.

October 2, 10 A. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder STENHOUSE.

In answer to a question from Elder Keaton, Elder TYLER said—Brethren, I do not wish you to confine yourselves to one place, if openings present themselves in other places. Your fields are like the wheat in the Valleys of Ephraim, where we harvest from June till September, cutting as it ripens. Were we to cut the green, it would not only be lost, but the ripe portion, being neglected, would fall into the ground, and all would be lost. I would say, then, work where the Lord works, and your labours will be crowned with success.

I wish to say a few words on the gathering. My short experience on the Continent has taught me that the spirit of emigration prevails to a great extent, both in and out of the Church, and I wish the brethren to instruct the Saints, that they should not emigrate without counsel from proper authority.

Elder STENHOUSE concurred in Elder Tyler's instructions.

Benediction by Elder SECRIST.

Half-past Two, P. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder CHISLETT.

Elder STENHOUSE submitted his reply, in the French language, to the Anti-Mormon writers on the Continent, for the consideration of the Council. The brethren unanimously voted for its publication, and expressed their joy at having such a weapon for the defence and spread of truth.

Much good counsel and instruction was given by Elders STENHOUSE and TYLER.

Benediction by Elder STENHOUSE.

Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder STENHOUSE.

The committee appointed, presented before the Council the Testimonial to Elder Stenhouse, which was adopted.

Many questions were asked, and much

good counsel was given, pertaining to the work in the missions.

Benediction by Elder MATER.

Half-past Two, p. m.

Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Elder STENHOUSE.

Resolved, that the minutes of this Council be sent to the *Millennial Star* Office.

Business being finished, the time was spent in holy communion, partaking of the Sacrament, and in the brethren expressing their feelings respecting the work, and their affection for each other. The Spirit of God was poured out in a copious manner throughout the whole Council,

which rendered it a time of rejoicing, knitting the brethren together in those holy ties known only to the people of God. May the good spirit enjoyed on this occasion fill the minds of all Saints.

The number of the Saints in Switzerland and Italy is as follows—2 High Priests, 2 Seventies, 12 Elders, 9 Priests, 8 Teachers, 1 Deacon, 258 Members, total 292.

The total number baptized in Switzerland, from the commencement of the Mission, is about 300.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE, } Presidents.
DANIEL TYLER, }

CHARLES R. SAVAGE, Clerk.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Continued from page 665.)

[January, 1839.]

Tuesday, January 1st. 1839, dawned upon us as prisoners of hope, but not as sons of liberty. O Columbia, Columbia! How thou art fallen! "The land of the free, the home of the brave!" "The asylum of the oppressed"—oppressing thy noblest sons, in a loathsome dungeon, without any provocation, only that they have claimed to worship the God of their fathers according to His own word, and the dictates of their own consciences. Elder P. P. Pratt and his companions in tribulation were still held in bondage in their doleful prison in Richmond.

Monday 7th. Anson Call returned to his farm on the three forks of Grand River, to see if he could secure any of the property he had left in his flight to Adam-on-di-Ahman, and was there met by the mob, and beat with a hoop pole about his limbs, body, and head; the man that used the pole about his person, was George W. O'Neal. With much difficulty he returned to Far West, with his person much bruised, and from that time gave up all hopes of securing any of his property.

Tuesday 8th. About this time, England and Ireland were visited by a tremendous storm of wind from the north west, which unroofed and blew down many houses, in the cities and in the country, doing much damage to the shipping; many hundreds of persons were

turned out of doors, and many lives lost on the land and the sea, and immense amount of property destroyed. Such a wind had not been witnessed by any one living; and some began to think that the judgments were about to follow the Elders' preaching.

Thursday, 10th.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, concurring therein, That the three resolutions of the 18th of December be referred to a joint committee of the two Houses: heretofore raised, on the subject of the Mormon difficulties, with instructions to report a bill in conformity thereto, as soon as they can conveniently prepare the same; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, 16th. Mr. Turner, from the joint select committee, introduced to the Senate, "A Bill to provide for the investigation of the late disturbances in this State." This bill consists of twenty-three sections—

1st. A joint committee shall be appointed to investigate the causes of the late disturbances between the people called Mormons, and other inhabitants of this State, and the conduct of the military operations in repressing them; which committee shall consist of two senators, to be elected by the Senate, and three representatives, to be elected by the House of Representatives.

The bill further provided that the committee should meet at Richmond, Ray

County, on the first Monday in May, and thereafter at such times and places as they should appoint; that they should choose a chairman, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, and assistants; issue subpoenas and other processes; administer oaths; keep a record; furnish rooms; pay witnesses one dollar and fifty cents per day out of the Treasury; receive their pay as members of the Legislature; clerk four dollars per day, and one dollar and fifty cents for each arrest. In short all parties concerned were to be paid the highest price—and this committee were to be clothed with all the powers of the highest courts of record. This bill did not concern the "Mormons," as the exterminating order of Governor Boggs, and the action of General Clark thereon, would compel all the Saints to be out of the State before the court would sit, so that they would have no testimony but from mobbers and worse apostates; and this was evidently their object in postponing the time so long.

About this time President Brigham Young proposed to Bishop Partridge to help the poor out of the State. The Bishop replied, "The poor may take care of themselves, and I will take care of myself." President Young replied, "If you will not help them out, I will."

Thursday, 24th. I wrote as follows from Liberty jail—

To the Honourable the Legislature of Missouri—Your memorialists, having a few days since solicited your attention to the same subject, would now respectfully submit to your honourable body a few additional facts in support of their prayer.

They are now imprisoned under a charge of Treason against the State of Missouri, and their lives, and fortunes, and characters being suspended upon the result of the criminal charges preferred against them.

Your honourable body will excuse them for manifesting the deep concern they feel in relation to their trials for a crime so enormous as that of Treason.

It is not our object to complain—to asperse any one. All we ask is a fair and impartial trial. We ask the sympathies of no one. We ask sheer justice; 'tis all we expect, and all we merit, but we merit that. We know the people of no county in this State to which we would ask our final trials to be sent, are prejudiced in our favour. But we believe that the state of excitement existing in most of the upper counties is such that a jury would be im-

properly influenced by it. But that excitement, and the prejudice against us in the counties comprising the fifth Judicial Circuit, are not the only obstacles we are compelled to meet. We know that much of that prejudice against us is not so much to be attributed to a want of honest motives amongst the citizens, as it is to wrong information.

But it is a difficult task to change opinions once formed. The other obstacle which we candidly consider one of the most weighty, is the feeling which we believe is entertained by the Hon. A. A. King against us, and the consequent incapacity to do us impartial justice. It is from no disposition to speak disrespectfully of that high officer, that we lay before your honourable body the facts we do; but simply that the Legislature may be apprised of our real condition. We look upon Judge King as like all other mere men, liable to be influenced by his feelings, his prejudices, and his previously formed opinions. We consider his reputation as being partially if not entirely committed against us. He has written much upon the subject of our late difficulties, in which he has placed us in the wrong. These letters have been published to the world. He has also presided at an excited public meeting as chairman, and no doubt sanctioned all the proceedings. We do not complain of the citizens who held that meeting, they were entitled to that privilege. But for the Judge before whom the very men were to be tried for a capital offence, to participate in an expression of condemnation of these same individuals, is to us at least apparently, wrong; and we cannot think that we should, after such a course on the part of the Judge, have the same chance of a fair and impartial trial as all admit we ought to have.

We believe that the foundation of the feeling against us, which we have reason to think Judge King entertains, may be traced to the unfortunate troubles which occurred in Jackson County some few years ago; in a battle between the "Mormons" and a portion of the citizens of that county, Mr. Brassell, the brother-in-law of Judge King, was killed. It is natural that the Judge should have some feeling against us, whether we were right or wrong in that controversy.

We mention these facts, not to disparage Judge King; we believe that from the relation he bears to us, he would himself prefer that our trials should be had in a different circuit, and before a different court. Many other reasons and facts we might mention, but we forbear.

This letter was directed to James M. Hughes, Esq., member of the House of

Representatives, Jefferson City, with the following request—

Will you be so kind as to present this to the House. The community here would, I believe, have no objection for the trial of these men being transferred to St. Louis.

P. H. B.

Saturday, 26th.

A meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Caldwell County, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was held in Far West, according to previous notice, to devise and take into consideration such measures as might be thought necessary in order to their complying with the orders of the Executive to remove from the State of Missouri immediately, as made known by General Clark to the citizens of said county, in the month of November last.

The meeting was called to order by Don C. Smith; and on motion, John Smith was unanimously called to the chair, and Elias Smith appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the chairman, who briefly adverted to the causes which had brought about the present state of affairs, and called for an expression of sentiment on the best course to be pursued in the present emergency.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the subject of our removal from the State, and the seeming impossibility of complying with the orders of the Governor of Missouri, in consequence of the extreme poverty of many, which had come upon them by being driven from place to place, deprived of their constitutional rights and privileges, as citizens of this, and the United States, and were of the opinion that an appeal to the citizens of Upper Missouri ought to be made, setting forth our condition, and claiming their assistance towards furnishing means for the removal of the poor of this county out of the State, as being our right and our due in the present case.

On motion, Resolved: That a committee of seven be appointed to make a draft of a preamble and resolutions in accordance with the foregoing sentiments, to be presented to a future meeting for their consideration.

The following were then appointed, viz.—John Taylor, Alanson Ripley, Brigham Young, Theodore Turley, Heber C. Kimball, John Smith, and Don C. Smith.

Resolved: That the committee be further instructed to ascertain the number of families who are actually destitute of means for their removal, and report at the next meeting.

Resolved: That it is the opinion of this meeting that an exertion should be made to ascertain how much can be obtained from individuals of the society, and that it is the

duty of those who have, to assist those who have not, that thereby we may, as far as possible, within and of ourselves, comply with the demands of the Executive.

Adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock. M.

JOHN SMITH, Chairman,

E. SMITH, Secretary.

Tuesday, 29th.

The brethren met again according to adjournment. John Smith was again called to the chair, and Elias Smith appointed Secretary.

The committee appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions to be presented to the meeting for consideration, presented by their chairman, John Taylor, a memorial of the transactions of the people of Missouri towards us since our first settlement in this State; in which was contained some of our sentiments and feelings on the subject of our persecutions by the authority of the State, and our deprivation of the rights of citizenship guaranteed to us by the Constitution, which was yet in an unfinished state, owing to causes which were stated by the committee; and they further apologized for not drawing it up in the form of resolutions, agreeable to the vote of the former meeting.

The report was accepted as far as completed, and by a vote of the meeting, the same committee were directed to finish it, and prepare it for, and send it to, the Press for publication, and were instructed to dwell minutely on the subject relating to our arms, and the fiend-like conduct of the officers of the militia in sequestering all the best of them after their surrender, on condition of being returned to us again, or suffering them to be exchanged for others not worth half their value, in violation of their bond, and of the honour of the commander of the forces sent against us by the State.

On motion of President Brigham Young, it was Resolved, that we this day enter into a covenant to stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our abilities in removing from this State, and that we will never desert the poor who are worthy, till they shall be out of the reach of the exterminating order of General Clark, acting for and in the name of the State.

After an expression of sentiments by several who addressed the meeting on the propriety of taking efficient means to remove the poor from the State, it was resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to superintend the business of our removal, and to provide for those who have not the means of moving till the work shall be completed.

The following were then appointed, viz.—William Huntington, Charles Bird, Alanson

Ripley, Theodore Turley, Daniel Shearer, Shadrach Boundy, and Jonathan H. Hale.

Resolved: That the Secretary draft an instrument expressive of the sense of the covenant entered into this day, by those present, and that those who were willing to subscribe to the covenant should do it, that their names might be known, which would enable the committee more judiciously to carry their business into effect.

The instrument was accordingly drawn, and by vote of the meeting, the Secretary attached the names of those who were willing to subscribe to it.

Adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 1st of February next, at twelve o'clock. M.

JOHN SMITH, Chairman.

(To be continued.)

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—*Deseret*.—The Utah Mail, thence September 1st, came to hand on Thursday, October 26th, bringing *Deseret News* of August 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st, also many letters bearing much good news of a general and particular nature. We wish the readers of the seventy letters which came addressed to our care, much joy in the tidings which they receive by them.

The editor of the *News* states that thirty-eight sacks of mail matter had been delivered to the Post-office of that city by ox trains, which matter included books, newspapers, and letters, dating, in part, as far back as 1852. This will enable our friends in this country to understand why they have not received answers from their friends in Utah, to letters long since addressed to them. We are pleased to learn that the new contractors give promise of a reformation in this department of building up Zion, and that the like delinquencies will not occur under their management. We will thank the *News*, when administering the promised editorial reward to the delinquents, to insert a special paragraph in behalf of Utah's numerous correspondents in the British Isles and adjacent countries.

Elder Samuel W. Richards arrived in G. S. L. City, with brother T. S. Williams, who generously welcomed him to a passage over the plains with fare and luggage, on Saturday the 26th of August, in excellent health and buoyant spirits, being just forty-nine days from Liverpool, and having performed the journey in forty-three days' travelling time. It is not probable that any persons have crossed those plains with greater speed and comfort than brother Samuel and those who accompanied him. They arrived five days in advance of the mail, and took their friends by surprise.

Elders Orson Pratt, H. S. Eldredge, F. Kesler, and George Halliday arrived the next day in good health and spirits. Teams and flour were being sent back with a liberal hand to help in the emigrating companies of the Saints who would be rather late, but had every prospect of arriving in safety.

The heavy work of the stone and brick wall around Temple Block was completed on the 15th of August, much of the coping was ready to set, and the iron masters of Iron County were appealed to for the railing with which to surmount it.

Crops generally were most excellent and abundant, notwithstanding the hail and grasshoppers had both contributed to shorten the quantity. While it was a general complaint through the States that drouth had shortened nearly all the crops, some say 20 per cent in the aggregate, and in many places had almost entirely ruined them, the Saints were experiencing an unusual supply of rain, and at an unusual season.

On the evening of the 20th of August, commenced an old fashioned States' rain.

storm, that continued, with intervals, two or three days, and well supplied the thirsty earth. In 1847, when the Pioneers entered Great Salt Lake Valley, a mountaineer, who had lived in that region of country several years, offered to wager one thousand dollars that an ear of corn could not be matured in those valleys. Such was the natural drouth of the country, that rain had been scarcely known between the months of March and October, but, since the settlement of the undaunted Pioneers, each year has witnessed an increase of rain during the summer months, till in the last two or three years, such has been the quantity, that comparatively little irrigation has been required to mature all the varied fruits of the earth which are usually cultivated in those latitudes. Certainly the tender mercies of the Lord are over His people in this respect, for none but Him can bestow such favours.

The erection of an extensive addition to the Tabernacle has been undertaken; Elder O. Hyde is charged with that duty, the Tabernacle being only half large enough for the congregation, especially on Conference occasions.

The *Deseret News* continues to appear on a full sheet of paper manufactured in Utah, which declares a step effectually taken towards independence of others, and reliability on their own resources and manufactures, for the intellectual as well as physical blessings of life. Indeed the whole tenor of our intelligence from Utah, seems to be more and more in that deep-toned fervour of the Holy Spirit which leads all to study and labour with their mights to build up Zion, that a place of refuge may be found in the fast approaching day of judgment, to which brother Thompson's letter on another page affords a good testimony of the practical kind. If all men are to be judged according to their works, there will be quite a difference between the rewards that will be meted out to the ministry and Bishopric of the Latter-day Saints and those of popular Christendom. We learn that the Saints where Elder P. P. Pratt was appointed to establish a place of gathering in California, are prospering much, have purchased a ship, and are doing business between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, which seems a preparatory step for the gathering of the Saints from the Pacific Isles to the mild climate of the American coast, so truly adapted to the constitutions of the Islanders. In every part where the work of the Lord has begun, there seems an energetic vying together to see who, which, and what shall accomplish the most to favour Zion, and to establish righteousness on the earth.

Among the rest, and of no ordinary importance, we would notice the work of the Lord in Switzerland, as published in the Minutes of the First General Council of the authorities of the Church in the Cantons. Much joy and eternal honour to Elder Stenhouse, who has laboured so diligently, and succeeded, by the blessing of God, in establishing the Mission thus far. The established reputation of his successor, Elder Tyler, and those who have been called to labour with him, for faith and good works, warrants us in believing that the mission will speedily increase its numbers and faith unto the glory of God, and the salvation of many souls.

EMIGRATION.—The work of emigration is pressing hard upon the attention of all the European Saints. The exigencies of war, which disturb many branches of trade, and there being no prospects of its termination, also the late rise in the price of bread, as outward reasons, together with the impulses of the Spirit which urge the Saints to leave Babylon, cause the poor to send up their entreaties from Piedmont, Paris, Hamburg, Boitzenburg, and various parts of the United Kingdom, till our heart is pained at the entreaties of those who have no prospect but that of suffering and want unless they can emigrate. Dear brethren and sisters, be as patient as possible; we shall do all in our power, according to the means we have to do with, for your deliverance. To those who ask if we can accept donations of from five to ten pounds, and give them the benefit of emigrating by the Fund this year, we reply we cannot now state what we shall be able to do in such cases, as we are not yet aware what means we shall have at our command to operate with, but we will have your letters under consideration, and as soon as we are able shall answer them.

PRESENT FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The year 1853 closed upon a period of private and public prosperity in the United States entirely without a parallel in our history. The Treasurer of the Federal Government held thirty million dollars surplus in his hands, and was offering holders of government stocks redeemable in fifteen years twenty-two dollars for every hundred they would allow him to pay. But even at this enormous premium the sum swelled on his hands from the public revenues faster than it could be expended, while the regular expenses of the government had been doubled within fifteen years. The tariff of 1846 was considered a triumph of the friends of Free Trade, for it was the first radical encroachment our legislature had ever made upon the now exploded policy of protection. The results of that tariff were all and more than any of its friends had predicted; even Clay and Webster warned them against an impoverished Treasury and a crippled commerce; and yet, with a great reduction of duties and a large extension of articles on the free list, the revenue had gradually increased, until the Customs gave us a surplus of one quarter above the public expenditure.

Then came the regret that the reform had not been carried further when the change was made; while the demand and the hope was all but universal that further reductions should be made, and the free list still further extended. The growth of the revenue was not only a source of embarrassment to the government, but, as all the duties are collected in gold or silver, the specie basis of our credit system was narrowed, by burying thirty millions in the coffers of the State.

The finances of the separate states of the Union were in a better condition than they had ever been; and, with the exception of Florida, Arkansas, and, perhaps, one other state, their credit stood high. The interest upon their debts was promptly paid—sinking funds were gradually extinguishing the principal, and even the Supreme Court of Mississippi had recognised the validity and authorised the enforcement of the payment of that State's repudiated bonds.

There had been wide and almost unprecedented abundance in all the products

of the soil, especially in the leading staples for export. The prices of bread-stuffs and produce had been everywhere sustained. The manufactures of the country, in almost every department, were flourishing. Most of the great lines of railways had been completed, and the entire railway system of the United States was yielding a handsome return to the holders of stocks and bonds. Commercial credit was everywhere sustained. Large preparations were made for an increase of business in every department, at home and abroad. The banks of the country were most of them known to be in a sound condition. American securities stood well abroad, and the whole country, in the midst of this florid prosperity, looked across the Atlantic with a feeling of pity for Europe and congratulation for itself, that we were exempt from those terrible evils that had hitherto overwhelmed the nations, in the midst of general wars.

Such was the state of the country six or eight months ago. What is it now? The United States has been visited by an unbroken series of public and private calamities, such as we have scarcely ever witnessed. Beginning in the winter of 1853-4, we had, in quick succession, the destruction of the largest printing establishment, the largest clipper ship, and the finest hotel in the world. Destructive conflagrations visited most of our other large towns. Our coasts were strewn with wrecks. Our steamers were either burned or disabled at sea. Our clipper ships, nearly all of them, came home in a leaky condition; and it is safe to say that the losses sustained by the United States, from these causes alone, can hardly be estimated at less than fifty million dollars.

Next came the loss of life by disease, by fire, and by water. It has been the most unhealthy summer the United States has known for a whole generation. The cholera has spread all over the country, carrying off thousands in places that have been noted for their salubrity; while its ravages along the avenues of internal communication and in large towns have been frightful; and at the same time, the tendencies to disease and the preliminary or alarming symptoms have been so gene-

ral, that few persons on the Continent have entirely escaped.

Next came a withering drought, that scorched the country, with few and far intervening sections, from one ocean to the other. It has been the driest summer, take the country through, that has ever been known. From the 1st of June, till the latter part of August, there were whole states, touching each other, in which a shower did not fall. The great wheat crop was brought forward rather prematurely, and the large prices of last year stimulated a vast increase in sowing; and besides feeding all our own people, and half a million new comers from the old world every year, we always relied upon a large surplus for exportation. Nearly the entire early potato crop has been cut off, and potatoes are now selling in New York for a dollar and a quarter per bushel. This is almost as important a crop to us as it is to Ireland, for the consumption enters largely into the feeding of swine and other animals.

It is early yet to talk about the cotton crop, and I shall shortly devote one letter to that subject, but the belief is now general that the crop will fall at least several hundred thousand bales below the estimate last spring. Taking all the products of all the crops, those who have devoted most attention to the study are coming to the conclusion that the yield this year will turn out to be a clear average of twenty per cent. deficit.

But the public and private credit of the country, and perhaps the prosperity of the nation, have suffered a still heavier blow from another quarter than by the combination of all the evils of which I have spoken. I allude to the startling and stupendous frauds and defalcations which have astounded, mortified, and grieved the nation. The immediate results of the discovery of the Schuyler fraud alone, shook the whole commercial fabric; and men stood aghast in terror. But it was immediately followed by other revelations, in quarters quite as little expected. The later results of these villainies are being felt deeper and deeper every day. Public confidence has been weakened in every range of business. In periods of speculation, and especially in all communities like our own, where there is more energy than capital, but where there is ability enough, under wise management, to redeem all obligations, there is a large class of interests and undertakings, which, to be carried through successfully, must be buoyed up by the sustaining influences of commercial confidence. In this country these interests, which are so vast, have all been struck down by these visitations of Providence. I call them so because they seem, in the terror that they inspire, and the ruin they have worked, to partake of the solemn attributes of the curses of God.—New York Correspondent of the *Daily News*, Oct. 11.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERET.

General Intelligence.

Great Salt Lake City, June 30, 1854.

William Gavin and Family.

Dear Brothers and Sisters — Here a man goes to work for another, and he gets for his pay a bushel of wheat per day if he is a good labourer, or one-and-a-half bushels of corn, or so many pounds of beef or pork, so many potatoes. This is the principal way of doing business here among us. When a man works for us, we give him a cow, an ox, some sheep, a waggon, a horse, or whatever the agreement is. We pay him in any thing that we raise in the Valleys. Thus you may have some idea of our tra-

ding, as we call it. There are some men who pay cash for all their labour, but not many. There are not many rich men among us. We mostly all own a house and lot of our own, or a farm, and oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, &c. Thus you see we are all well off, yet not very rich. We, as a community, have plenty of wheat, and as good flour as the world needs to have; plenty of corn, oats, butter, cheese, pork, eggs, chickens. We make our own molasses. We have plenty of potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots, squashes, pumpkins, water melons, musk melons, &c. But we have no tea, nor coffee, nor sugar, but what is brought from the States, consequently some of us use but little of these things. There is a prospect of us having

plenty of sugar of our own manufacturing, as the sugar houses are now being erected. When we want wood, we go to the kanyons, where it grows, and get it, without money or price. We generally have the kanyons let to men that work the roads. We pay them twenty-five cents per load for each load that we get, or we can get out six loads for one day's work, helping to repair or make the road.

The pasture for our cows, oxen, sheep, &c., costs us nothing. There are thousands of acres of the best kind of grass, that are free for any one—all the expense is to drive the cattle out to the feed, or pay somebody to do it.

There is plenty of good land in the Valleys, that is better than any land round Thornliebank, if we had the water on it. We have to irrigate our crops from the streams. Mostly all the land round here will raise the best kind of wheat. We are going to make a large canal, from Utah Lake to Salt Lake, round the base of the west mountain. This will water and bring into cultivation several hundred thousands of acres of land, in the heart of a good grazing country, and will be some thirty or forty miles long.

Our people are very industrious—all of them are working men. The President, Brigham Young, is a hard working man. I have often seen him work in his garden, chop wood, &c. The Twelve Apostles cut and haul wood, plough, sow, reap, mow, &c. The presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter, is a working man also—he chops wood, drives team, ploughs, sows, &c. All our other Bishops are working men, some of them are farmers, others carpenters, adobe or brick makers, &c. It is no uncommon thing to see a man up to his knees in mud through the week, and preaching and administering the Sacrament on the Sabbath. The Judges of the County Courts are working men also—when they are not engaged in the Judiciary Hall, settling disputes among the California emigrants, you will find them ploughing, sowing, building, making roads, taking care of their cattle, &c. Our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Generals, Colonels, Captains, &c., all do just so. Thus we are all like a hive of bees, we all work together.

Although there are several thousand inhabitants in the Valley, there are no lawsuits among us. We take the Scripture rule—we tell our brother his faults be-

tween him and us, and thus we proceed; if we find that the principle of right does not exist in his heart, after due labour with him, we cut him off from the Church; then the law of the land can bring him to justice.

Our red neighbours, the Indians, are very fluctuating in their feelings—sometimes they are very honest, at other times they steal our horses and oxen. But considering their traditions, ignorance, and degradation, we can bear with them patiently, until we can instruct them better. We are longing for the day when they will be brought to a knowledge of the covenants and principles that their fathers believed and rejoiced in, when they were a delightful people.

Please to give my respects to all my old friends and acquaintances—such as Messrs. Loftie, Stark, Blackley, Sharp, &c. I always think of these individuals. The day may yet come that I will be able to do them good. Please to remember me to all the Saints at Thornliebank, Pollockshaws, &c. Be faithful, brethren and sisters, and the hand of the Lord certainly will be over you for good. The Being that numbers the hairs of your heads, notices the sparrows, and clothes the lillies, certainly watches over you with a fatherly care. Therefore acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things, and take courage, knowing that He cares for you. Inasmuch as you are poor, the Lord will see that you are fed and clothed. If the destroyer should stalk among the nations, inasmuch as you are keeping the commandments of God, and obeying the counsel of your Presidents, and keeping united in your Branches, you will be preserved, and the Lord will open up the way that every family that is faithful will be delivered, and be brought to a place of peace, where they can eat their bread until they are satisfied, and bless the God of Israel in their hearts. Ever remember, brethren and sisters, that the Lord holds the destinies of the children of men in His hands—He can call men to do His work, as the earth is His, and the fulness thereof. Therefore, take courage, and make Him your friend. As it is the Lord that gives you and me influence, and every other good thing, remember that He will have a tried and faithful people. Neither you nor I ever will share Abraham's glory, without we prove ourselves worthy, like as he did. The Lord proved

him to the core, and found that he would not withhold anything that He required. Consequently He turned round and told him, that with blessings He would bless him, &c.

I can assure you, brethren and sisters, that you are ever in our minds. We think of your poverty, we think of your anxieties and privations, consequently we do all that is in our power, under existing circumstances, for your deliverance. Sometimes we feel rather disappointed in those that we do bring out. When they come here they want every comfort that the Valleys of the mountains produce, and then every other thing that they can think of that was to be procured in cities and towns of the Old World, or the Eastern States. They appear to forget that we wanted to bring the people here that were meek and lowly in heart before the Lord, that sought with all their hearts to help bring about the day when the will of the Lord would be done on the earth, as it was in heaven. Many that come here, instead of seeking the kingdom of God, with its righteousness, or seeking to establish it in their hearts and in their families, seek first to obtain all comforts, and by and bye perhaps they will seek, or think of, God and His kingdom. There are many come here with these feelings, consequently they are full of darkness, and they want they know not what. They have work, they have bread, they have butter, milk, meat, &c., yet their minds are dark and dissatisfied, there is something yet lacking, they know not what. They have plenty to eat and drink, but feel dissatisfied, because they cannot get their pay in cash every week or two, consequently they want to go to California, or some other place, they know not where; and when they get there, they find that their very wishes are not their wish.

Be not deceived, brethren and sisters. When we came here, we had to bring our provisions with us—yes, we had to carry our families, farming utensils, our seed, one thousand miles, and subsist on what we brought until we could raise the necessities and comforts of life. We eat one-third more when we got into the mountain air than we did in Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa, consequently our provisions fell short, and we lived on roots, weeds, wolf meat, mules, horse meat, and crows, and felt to thank the God of Israel for our

peaceful homes. Remembering that it was the Lord's business to provide for His Saints, we rejoiced, believing that there were better days ahead. We were deprived of gardens, some of us for three years. When our peas, beans, potatoes, &c., began to grow, you had better believe we felt well. We paid ten cents (five pence) each for small potatoes, for seed, and then got them cheap, as we thought, considering that there were but few grown, as we had to carry the seed one thousand miles.

The next year, when the third crop was raised in the Valley, we had plenty of vegetables to eat and to sell. Then those individuals who began to emigrate, and who had lived in the lap of plenty while we were passing through the scenes I have just mentioned, began to grumble, that is, some of them. Thus it has continued, more or less, every season. When men and women come in, in the fall, they can easily procure labour, and get from one to two dollars per day for the same, that is, common labour; mechanics get from two-and-a-half to three dollars per day, yet they do not all feel thankful for these things.

Do not deceive yourselves, brethren and sisters. If you come here with any other motive than to help build up the kingdom of God, you will meet with disappointment. If you are faithful, and come here with the determination to serve the Lord, and keep His commandments, with us, then you will be tried and proven with us. But remember that you are coming to the thrashing-floor, and not to Zion redeemed and sanctified. You cannot be saved on any other principle than the one that the Lord has revealed; consequently, if you cannot make up your minds to be tried in all things, you had better stay where you are. To be Saints here, you have need to make up your minds to be as clay in the hands of the potter, ever remembering that in this probation we have come, like our Lord, not to do our own will, but the will of Him that sent us.

Brothers Brigham, Heber, and Jedediah are well. They have large burdens to bear. It is no small thing to dictate, govern, and control the kingdom of God, consequently they require our faith and prayers, that they may be sustained under every circumstance. Their hearts are often pained to see the foolish

course that some of the Saints take, running after the things wherein there is no profit. It would make your hearts rejoice to see their union. You had better believe that the three make a strong team. When the Lion of the Lord dictates, Heber and Jedediah have things to roll in a hurry. How your hearts would burn within you to hear them preach or pray. They speak words of wisdom, yea, hidden wisdom. When they pray, they pray as man seldom prays, the Lord is so near to them. The Quorum of the Twelve are well. They are mighty men in Israel, from brother Orson Hyde to brother Franklin D. Richards—the Lord bless them, that they may live to see the will of the Lord done on earth as it is in heaven.

I presume you are aware of the death of father John Smith, the Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. At our Conference, on the 27th, brother John Smith, Hyrum's son, was appointed Patriarch of the Church.

He is a young man, about twenty-one years old. I believe that the spirit of his father will rest upon him, and he will bless and comfort the Saints—the Lord bless him.

Our crops look well in the different valleys. The hand of the Lord is certainly over us for good. The Temple foundation is now going a-head, consequently I expect that the devil and his servants will commence to growl.

Now, dear friends, be patient, read and act upon the principles contained in this letter, and act upon every other good principle, and you will be blest, and delivered in due time.

Give William, John, and David my love. Tell them to be good, obedient boys, and they will be blessed, and soon see me.

Please to remember me to all the Valley Elders in your neighbourhood.

The Lord bless and comfort you all.

Your old friend,

W. M. THOMPSON.

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VARIETIES.

THE clipper ship *Red Jacket*, Reed commander, on her last voyage to and from Melbourne, occupied on her outward trip 69½ days, and on her homeward trip 73½ days. The *Lightning*, Captain Forbes, has since made the homeward passage in the unparalleled short space of 63 days. During five days she logged respectively 332, 348, 300, 311, and 329 knots.

At the time when the day of thanksgiving was fixed, wheat had fallen from 80s. to below 53s. per quarter. It has again risen to 80s. From the 17th to the 24th of Oct., the price rose 10s. The same story is repeated all over the country, and it is said there have been cases of the same wheat being sold a second time in one day, at an advance of 7s. or 8s. All over the country, and all over the west of Europe, the rapid rise is nearly uniform.

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

BY PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

Selected.

They come from the ends of the earth,
White with its aged snows;
From the bounding breast of the tropic tide,
Where the day-beam ever glows;
From the east where first they dwelt,
From the north and the south and the west;
Where the sun puts on his robe of light,
And lays down his crown to rest.

Out of every land they come—
Where the palm triumphant grows;
Where the vine overshadows the roofs and the hills,
And the gold-orbed orange glows;
Where the olive and fig tree thrive,
And the rich pomegranates red,
Where the citron blooms, and the apple of ill
Bows down its fragrant head.